

(Buturlin, Auk, 45: 415, 1928), there is little doubt that this was the same bird as before. In detailed observation it tallied in every particular with the previous observation.

I believe that this is the first report of this species in Connecticut.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, 361 Crestwood Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Bobolink on the Gulf of Mexico.—On May 4, 1946, the writer and Aquatic Biologist, Joseph E. King of the New Orleans office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, were on a shrimp trawler in the Gulf of Mexico. We were 30 miles from the nearest point of land and 20 miles west of Trinity Shoals when our attention was attracted by the strange behavior of several small song birds, particularly that of a Bobolink.

The Bobolink first appeared at the stern of the vessel, its wings beating rather feebly as it approached. It rested on the rigging of the ship for a moment but soon took off again to flutter weakly around the vessel. It suddenly landed in the water alongside and lay with wings outstretched for a moment. Then, much to my surprise, at least, it lifted itself from the water and flew another circle or two around the ship. Again it landed in the water and again it took off after a moment or two. This time, however, its flight was noticeably weaker and it soon dropped on the water. While we watched, it leaped clear of the waves a few more times, but soon reached the stage of exhaustion and wetness where it gave up and allowed itself to become thoroughly soaked. There was no question but that the bird eventually drowned.

Similar behavior was noted in several small warblers, a Redstart, and a Wood Thrush. Even though the weather was fair with only a mild breeze, the birds appeared to be confused and nearly exhausted. Several Barn Swallows that were seen appeared to be faring much better, and a large butterfly of the monarch type was still flying strongly when last seen.

The observation indicated that, even in good spring weather, the Gulf of Mexico claims many migratory song birds.—FRANK DUFRESNE, *Chief, Division of Information, United States Fish and Wildlife Service.*

Occurrence of the White-eyed Vireo in Canada.—In 1938 I took a White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), at Toronto, Ontario, and resultant research into the occurrence of the species in Canada brought to light some interesting data, including two apparently unpublished records for Ontario. As far as I have been able to discover, there are only six Canadian records for this vireo and, since only three of these have previously been published, it seems worth while to recapitulate the Canadian occurrences.

The first Canadian specimen was taken in "mid October," 1890, by W. L. Kells, at Listowel, Ontario. This record was published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute' for 1891-1892. The sex of the specimen, its disposal and present whereabouts, are unknown to me.

The next record is of a bird of unreported sex which was collected by W. D. Hobson at Woodstock, Ontario, on April 25, 1902. This specimen is mentioned in the 'Vertebrates of Ontario' by C. W. Nash, published in 1908. The skin apparently is still in the Hobson collection at Woodstock.

The third specimen was taken by Howard Skales at Mount Forest, Ontario, on September 28, 1902. This skin is now in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology at Toronto. The data with the specimen are rather incomplete and the sex of the bird is, again, not given. A report on this record was made by A. B. Klugh in the 'Ontario Natural Science Bulletin' for 1905.